—Mixed yarn

—Cellulosic/non-cellulosic filament yarn

(b) The yarn production capacity in the country during the year 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 and the actual production made during the said years are as under :—

Year	Installed Capacity		Actual Production of spun yarn including hank-yarn (in million kg.)
	Spindles (in millions)	Rotors (in thousands)	
2000-2001	37.91*	454*	3160
2001-2002	38.33**	480**	3101

* As on 31st March, 2001

**As on 31st March, 2002

(c) The details of civil delivery of spun yarn in hank form is given below :

Year	Hank form (in million kg.)
2000-01	588
2001-02	593

Exports of Readymade Garments and Handicrafts

*128. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that there is a sharp dip in exports of readymade garments and handicrafts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and measures proposed for boosting exports; and

(c) the details of relief provided to affected small exporters of garments and handicrafts?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per latest available DGCI and S data, during the period April-July 2002, readymade garment exports amounted to US$ 1705.0 million recording an increase of 4.3% and handicraft exports amounted to US$ 382.5 million recording an increase of 3.6%.

Government have been taking several steps from time to time to boost textile exports including readymade garments and handicrafts. Some of the important initiatives are :

(i) The Government has de-reserved the woven segment of readymade garment from the SSI sector. It has also announced the de-reservation of knitted segment in the Union Budget 2002-03.

(ii) Government has imposed a combination of *ad-valorem* and specific duty on 'whichever is higher basis' on import of number of textiles and fabrics to safeguard the interest of the domestic industry, especially the decentralised sector against cheap imports.

(iii) In case any unfair trade practices come to the notice, action, if necessary, under anti-dumping, countervailing measures etc. of the WTO could be taken.

(iv) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been made operational from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and Upgradation of the sector.

(v) Weaving, processing and garment machinery, which are covered under TUFS, have been extended the facility of accelerated depreciation at the rate of 50%. Cost of machinery has also been reduced through Fiscal Policy measures. This further encourages modernisation.

(vi) With a view to encouraging backward integration, the custom duty on shuttleless looms has been brought from 15% to 5%. A programme has also been announced to induct 50,000 shuttleless looms and to modernise 2.5 lakh powerlooms in the decentralised sector by 2004.

(vii) Foreign equity participation upto 100% through automatic route has been allowed in the textile sector with a few exceptions.

(viii) National Institute for Fashion Technology (NIFT), its six branches and Apparel Training & Design Centres (ATDCs) are running various courses/programmes to meet skilled manpower requirements of textile industry especially apparel in the field of design, merchandising and marketing.

(ix) To prepare and sensitise the textile industry to conform to the ecological requirements of importing countries by providing facilities by way of eco-testing laboratories.

(x) The Government has launched a Centrally sponsored scheme titled "Apparel Park for Export Scheme" for imparting focused thrust for

setting up of apparel manufacturing units of international standards at potential growth centres and to give fillip to exports. A provision of Rs.14.5 crore has been made in the B.E. 2002-03 for providing assistance under the scheme.

(xi) For upgrading infrastructure facilities at important textile centers, a scheme 'Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme' (TCIDS) has been launched. A provision of Rs.15 crores has been made in the B.E. 2002-03 for providing assistance under the scheme.

(xii) With a view to ensure sustainable development of handicrafts sector in the country, a new scheme named 'Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana' has recently been launched. The scheme seeks to develop selected artisan clusters into professionally managed self-reliant community enterprises working on the principle of effective member participation and mutual cooperation.

Investment Requirements of NTPC

*129 SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has directed National Thermal Power Corporation and other corporations to firm up plans to tap capital market to meet their investment requirements in the coming years;

(b) if so, whether this is in view of massive capacity addition programme being planned by Power Ministry;

(c) if so, to what extent these corporations have agreed to the directive of the Ministry; and

(d) to what extent they have been successful in meeting the investment requirements for developing power?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (d) Ministry of Power has asked the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) to augment their share capital base by tapping the domestic capital market by way of an Initial Public Offering (IPO) in order to meet their investment requirements for capacity addition/expansion and other connected programmes. These Corporations have initiated preparatory action for approaching the capital market.